CLAIMS

1. An in vitro method for the diagnosis/prognosis of thrombosis, comprising the following steps:

   A – the nucleic material is extracted from a biological sample,

   B – at least one pair of amplification primers is used to obtain amplicons of at least one target sequence of the nucleic material,

   C – at least one detection probe is used to detect the presence of said amplicons,

   characterized in that, in step B, said pair of primers comprises at least one amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of a nucleotide sequence chosen from SEQ ID Nos. 1; 3 to 8, 15 and 16.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, during step C), said detection probe comprises at least 10 nucleotide units of a nucleotide sequence chosen from SEQ ID Nos. 9 to 12; 17 and 18.

3. The method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that, during step B, said pair of primers is chosen from the following pairs of primers:

   - a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 1 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 2;
   - a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 3 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 4;
   - a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 5 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 6;

- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 7 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 8;
- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 15 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 16.

4. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, in which said pair of primers comprises at least one amplification primer comprising a promoter allowing the initiation of transcription by a T7 bacteriophage polymerase.

5. The method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, in which, during step C, the detection probe comprises a fluorophore and a quencher.

6. An amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of a nucleotide sequence chosen from SEQ ID Nos. 1; 3 to 8, 15 and 16.

7. The amplification primer as claimed in claim 6, comprising a promoter allowing the initiation of transcription by a T7 bacteriophage polymerase.

8. A pair of amplification primers chosen from the following pairs of primers:

- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 1 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 2;
- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 3 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 4;

- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 5 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 6;
- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 7 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 8;
- a first amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 15 and a second amplification primer comprising at least 10 nucleotide units of the nucleotide sequence SEQ ID No. 16.

9. The pair of primers as claimed in claim 8, in which said first primer comprises a promoter allowing the initiation of transcription by a T7 bacteriophage polymerase.

10. The use of at least one amplification primer as claimed in claim 6 or 7 and/or of a pair of primers as claimed in claim 8 or 9, in a NASBA amplification reaction.

11. The use of at least one primer as claimed in claim 6 or 7 and/or of at least one pair of primers as claimed in claim 8 or 9, for the diagnosis/prognosis of thrombosis.

12. A kit for the diagnosis/prognosis of thrombosis, comprising at least one primer as claimed in claim 6 or 7 and/or at least one pair of primers as claimed in claim 8 or 9.